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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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23494 TEXAS INSTI	7590 07/13/200 RUMENTS INCORPOR	EXAMINER		
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DALLAS, TX 75265			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2611	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	10/026,319	WILLIAMS ET AL.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Emmanuel Bayard	2611			
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be to the second will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the cause the application to become ABANDON	N. imely filed the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 M	ay 2007.				
· / -	•				
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is				
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims					
4) Claim(s) 1,4-22 and 25 is/are pending in the ap 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) Claim(s) 15-21 is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1, 4-14, 22 and 25 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine	epted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. So ion is required if the drawing(s) is o	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a). bjected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		• •			
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some color None of: Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 					
Attachment(s)					
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summar Paper No(s)/Mail I 5) Notice of Informal 6) Other:	Date			

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DETAILED ACTION

This in response to RCE filed on 5/30/07 in which claims 1,4-22 and 25 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1,4-8, 13-14, 22 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pulley et al U.S. Patent No 6,754,292 BI in view of Ogino U.S. Patent No 6,842,478 B1.
- 3. As per claim 1, Pulley et al teaches a method of detecting packets in a communications channel comprising: (a) sampling the communications channel at a first sampling rate, producing a sequence of samples (see fig. 1 element 10 and col. 1, lines 38-40 and col.2, lines 8-25); (b) correlating at least one sample of the sequence of samples from step a (see fig.1 elements 14, 16, and col.1, lines 43-50 and col.2, lines 32-35 and col.3 lines 1-22) with one or more samples of the sequence of samples from step a to generate a plurality of correlation results; computing a correlation (see fig.1 see elements 20, 24, 22 or 32, 34, 36, 28 and col.2, lines 45-67 and col.3, lines 15-23) value from the plurality of correlation results; (c) comparing the correlation result with a threshold (see col.1, lines 52-54 and col.3, lines 24-30 and col.4, lines 5-19); sampling

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the channel at a second sampling rate based on and changed by the result of the comparison (see fig.1 element 42 and col.1, lines 54-56 and co.3, lines 31-38).

However Pulley does not teach wherein the second sampling rate has a different power level than the first sampling rate.

Ogino teaches wherein the second sampling rate has a different power level than the first sampling rate (see col.2, lines 55-67 and col.3, lines 40-45 and col.4, lines 15-20 and col.13 and lines 38-45).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the teaching of Ogino into Pulley as to reduce the power consumption of the A/D converter as taught by Ogino (See col.13, lines 45-47)

As per claim 4, Since Pulley teaches the sampling rate of the receiver is exactly synchronized with the sampling rate of the transmitted signal, which inherently includes an encoded data (see col.4, lines 5-10). Therefore Pulley in combination with Ogino would teach the first sampling rate is sufficient to (recover) data encoded in the packet as to accurately determine the sampling rate of the incoming signal.

As per claim 5, Pulley teaches wherein the second sampling rate is greater than the first sampling rate (see col.3, lines 34-38).

As per claim 6, Pulley inherently teaches wherein the second sampling rate is an integer multiple of the first sampling rate (see col.3, lines 34-38).

As per claim 7, Since Pulley teaches the sampling rate of the receiver is exactly synchronized with the sampling rate of the transmitted signal, which inherently includes an encoded data (see col.4, lines 5-10). Therefore Pulley in combination with Ogino

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would teach the second is an integer multiple of a minimum sampling rate required to accurately recover data encoded in the packet.

As per claim 8, Pulley teaches wherein the second sampling step occurs only if the correlation result exceeds the threshold (see col.4, lines 1-20).

As per claim 13, Pulley teaches wherein the correlation step is performed after a new sample is produced (see col.3, lines 15-35).

As per claim 14, As per claim 14, Pulley inherently teaches wherein the correlation step is performed after a specified number of new samples are produced (see co1.3, lines 15-35). Therefore Pulley in combination with Ogino would teach such correlating step to accurately recover data encoded in the packet.

As per claim 22, Pulley teaches a first plurality of samples is correlated with one or more plurality of samples generate the plurality of correlation results (see fig1 elements 14, 16). Therefore Pulley in combination with Ogino would teach such correlating step to accurately recover data encoded in the packet.

As per claim 25, Pulley teaches wherein the computing the correlation value comprises: summing the plurality of correlation results (see fig.3 element 28).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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5. Claims 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pulley et al U.S. patent No 6,754,292 in view of Ogino U.S. Patent No 6,842,478 B1 and in further view of Miya U.S. Patent No 5,818,869.

As per claims 9 and 12, Pulley and Ogino in combination teach all the features of the claimed invention except decoding the packet; transmitting modulated spreading codes is the same as the claimed (processing any data encoded in the packet) since a decoding step in achieved in the receiver.

Miya et al does teach decoding the packet (see col.3, lines 43-50 and col.4, lines 62-67 and co1.6, lines 11-15); transmitting modulated spreading codes is the same as the claimed (processing any data encoded in the packet) since a decoding step in achieved in the receiver (see col.2, lines 25-26 and col.3, lines 53-55) in the packet.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to implement the teaching of Miya into Pulley and Ogino combination as to accurately measure the BER of the sampling position as taught by Miya (see co1.6, lines 6-20).

As per claim 10, Pulley, Ogino and Miya in combination would teach wherein following the processing step, the method further comprising the step of changing the sampling rate back to the first sampling rate after the completion of processing the packet as to accurately measure the BER of the sampling position as taught by Miya (see col.6, lines 6-20).

As per claim 11, Pulley, Ogino and Miya in combination would teach wherein following the processing step, the method further comprising the step of stopping the

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processing of the packet and changing the sampling rate back to the first sampling rate after determining an erroneous detection as to accurately measure the BER of the sampling position as taught by Miya (see col.6, lines 6-20).

Allowable Subject Matter

6. Claims 15-21 are allowed over the prior art of record.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Sourour et al U.S. patent No 6,157,820 teaches a pilot strength.

Fonte U.S. patent No 5,815,101 teaches a method and system for removing measuring aliased signals,

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Emmanuel Bayard whose telephone number is 571 272 3016. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (7:Am-4:30PM) Alternate Friday off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chieh Fan can be reached on 571 272 3042. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

7/9/2007

Emmanuel Bayard
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2611

PRIMARY EXAMINER